

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L		SEE BOTTOM OF PAGE FOR SPECIAL CONTROLS, IF ANY	
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PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY			
COUNTRY Hungary/USSR			
SUBJECT Radar Installations/POL Storage Area/Armored Training Areas/Kirovabad Railroad Development	DATE DISTRIBUTED		
	NO. OF PAGES 5	NO. OF ENCLS.	
	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT #		

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Note: With the exception of the use of geographic coordinates all locations in this report are given by grid coordinates taken from AMS maps, Series M-671 or M-501, as indicated in each paragraph.

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1. examined the following AMS maps and believe the installations commented on below are of importance. The locations given are exact and are based on the general terrain and landmarks.

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AMS Series M-671, Sheet W-16 - Ushorod, Czechoslovakia-Hungary

2. an area north of Telkibanya (48°29'N, 21°21'E) and towards the Czech border. , uniformed police guards patrolling the area centered at Laszlo tanya (Grid Coordinates 322807). learned that in time of war or other emergency the main Hungarian government and Soviet high command headquarters were to be located in this area. During 1952 and 1953 the road leading into the Laszlo tanya area from the main highway running between Satoraljaiújhely and the Czech border was improved and made an all-weather road. The surface of this road was macadam. The road bed was built for heavy traffic and the surface could handle speeds up to 50 miles per hour. It was a two lane road. The general terrain around Laszlo tanya is volcanic and very rugged in nature. Laszlo tanya is very difficult to approach except through the few passes and roads which are in existence. There are no major air strips anywhere in the area nor any locations where a sizable air strip could be located. There are, however, areas which would handle small aircraft or helicopters.
3. During 1955-1956 work for the Ore Mining Directorate was headquartered at Telkibanya where established a small field office. The purpose was to determine if the mother lode of the gold found and mined in the area in the past could be located. not successful. Before this survey in the Nagy oszro area given instructions to stay out of the Laszlo tanya district.

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AME Series M-671, Sheet X-16 - Nyiregyhaza, Hungary-Rumania

4.

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volcanic peak of Tokaj hegy. This is an extremely barren peak, the highest elevation being 516 meters. The lower levels of the slope are cultivated in vineyards. Surrounding the peak itself there was a 7 to 8 foot heavy wire fence. It enclosed an area surrounding a small stone house which evidently housed electronic equipment. Mounted on top of this building were two circular antennas approximately four to five feet in diameter. These antennas, mounted side by side, pointed almost directly west and did not rotate. There was no guard at this installation on at least three occasions. [redacted] doubt if anyone was in the building during these periods. Due to the fence and uncertainty of inhabitants in the installation, [redacted] surmised this was a radar installation and certainly the location was well picked. Tokaj hegy is the highest point for miles in any direction and there are no obstructions to the antenna and the only wooded area lies approximately one hundred meters below the peak itself (Grid Coordinates 285301 on reference map).

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AME Series M-671, Sheet X-14 - Gyongyos, Hungary

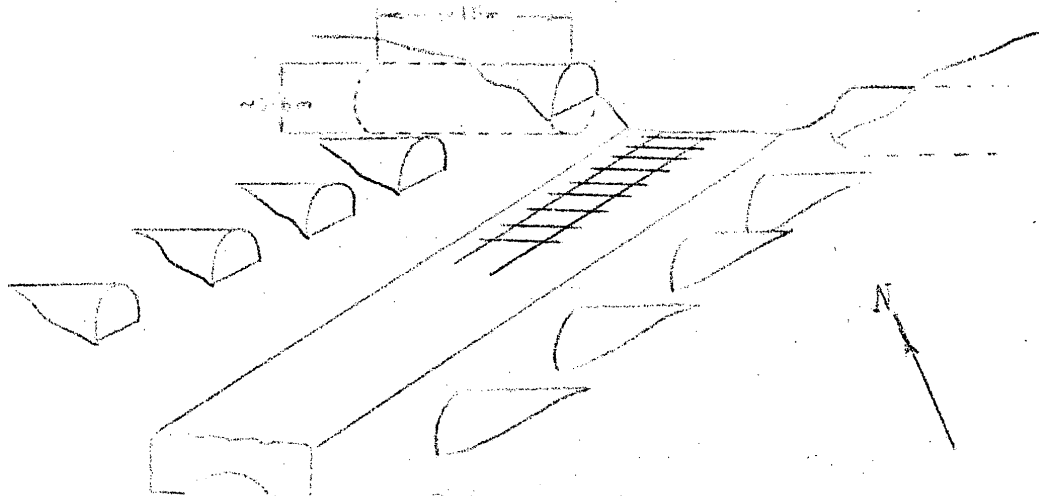
5. [redacted] ran across only one other installation classed as a radar tower. This was located at the top of Kékes Mountain (Grid Coordinates 260028). The entire area was very heavily wooded. The two circular antennas, four to five feet in diameter and mounted side by side, were atop a metal tower approximately 100-150 feet high. The antennas were pointed directly west and at no time [redacted] rotating in either a horizontal or vertical direction.

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6. [redacted] discovered a POL storage facility. This facility was located in the valley lying south-southwest from Balco (Grid Coordinates 36087) and was constructed as indicated in the sketch below.

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7.

[redacted] the area, which was then under construction (1955), was only lightly guarded. [redacted] in this area (late 1955) Soviet military personnel had visited the installation to check on the building and status of the project. The single track rail spur which ran into the area connected with the main line at or close to Balso. [redacted] there were six to seven very large oil or gas storage tanks embedded in each face of the valley. [redacted] estimate these tanks as approximately 15 meters in length and five to six meters in diameter. The tanks were laid horizontally and mounded over with earth so that only one face protruded. [redacted] pumping facilities existed for transferring liquid from rail cars to the tanks. The stream running through the valley was covered with a concrete culvert in the area in which the tanks were installed. [redacted] the rail spur was lying on top of this concrete culvert [redacted]

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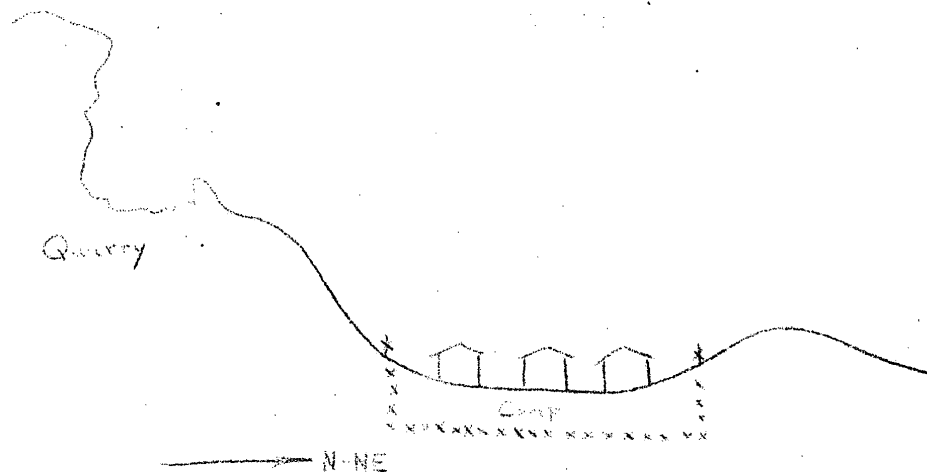
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8. An andesite quarry was located in this same general area on the northeast face of Cackayko Mountain. Below this quarry in a small valley shielded by a slight rise from the highway running to Bacak from Sirak there was an inactive concentration camp (Grid Coordinates 327060).

Inactive Concentration Camp



This camp was the main prison for both political and other important government prisoners during its earlier days. No prisoners were kept in this camp in mid-1956. However, the buildings and grounds were still being maintained and appeared to be in a good state of repair. [redacted] this facility originally housed two to three thousand prisoners.

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[redacted] there were several stone buildings together with a large number of frame structures. All of these structures had typical peaked roofs.

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9. Southeast of Sirok (47°56'N, 20°12'E) there was a facility which [redacted] was an armament factory. [redacted] in late 1954 [redacted] the workers building the plant were housed in Sirok in two new buildings. [redacted] estimate it to be at either Grid Coordinates 420070 or 415069. [redacted] The area was fenced and [redacted] consisted of six buildings which were of brick construction and were flat roofed structures. [redacted] the locations of the above facilities on a copy of reference map (Attachment 2/).

AMS Series H-671, Sheet Z-12 - Papa, Hungary

10. [redacted] the manganese mine at Baleny (47°13'N. [redacted] approximately two kilometers north, [redacted] a fenced area in which [redacted] numerous armored tanks parked (Grid Coordinates 195236). [redacted] This storage area [redacted] was a former Hungarian artillery training facility prior to World War II. [redacted] north [redacted] a large valley approximately three kilometers in width and four kilometers long (east-west), (Grid Coordinates 190260). This area was criss-crossed with numerous tank trucks and [redacted] several tank traps. Along the eastern edge of the valley bordering the rail line from Veszprem to Zirc there was a tall wooden fence which was obviously to shield the area from the rail line. [redacted] Kisapod [redacted] had an unobstructed view of the entire area. [redacted] make out the tank assembly area and a path which they followed in going from the area to the large training grounds. This path led between two wooded areas and was shielded from the rail line by the woods. The overall picture [redacted] of this training area was that there were numerous obstacles created by various terrain configurations and indications that tanks had encountered difficulty in scaling certain steep slopes.

11. [redacted]

AMS Series H-671, Sheet Y-14 - Jasz-Araskallas, Hungary

12. [redacted] there does not appear to be a rail line by-passing Hatvan to the south. [redacted] In 1948-1949 [redacted] such a by-pass line was being contemplated. Personnel working for the Geological Survey commented on the need for this rail line as they had lived in the area during World War II when the Hatvan rail system was heavily bombed. [redacted] that such a by-pass line was constructed.

AMS Series H-501, Sheet HK 33-12 - Kirovabad, USSR

13. [redacted] the rail line passing five to eight kilometers west of Kirovabad running south from the [redacted]

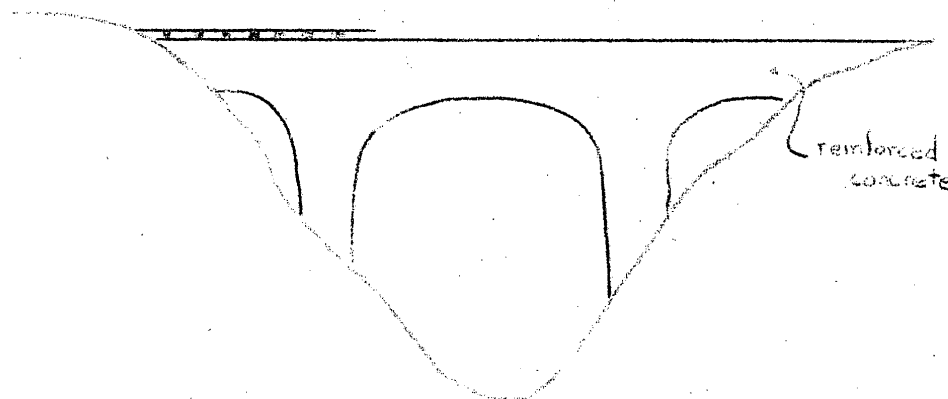
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Kirovabad-Thilisi rail line. During the early stages of the work on this rail line [] where the line was going, or what it would be used for. [] it had been run approximately 10 kilometers south of the Kirovabad-Thilisi rail line and [] completed over 50 kilometers of railroad and parallel gravel surface road. This brought the line to a position with Grid Coordinates approximately HK9080. [Collector's Comment: []

The terrain in this area was rather rugged and entailed the building of a number of bridges. [] two concrete trestle type bridges which were at least 80 feet high. The general nature of these bridges is shown in the following sketch.



14. [] the length of the span [] in at least [] it was quite long. These bridges spanned deep valleys or ravines. The road [] parallel to the rail line was not at that time bridged across these areas but was built on a slight fill and hence ran considerably below the level of the rail line. []

[] the concrete mixture was poor and was poured in relatively small batches at large time intervals which would, of course, detract from the final strength of the structure.

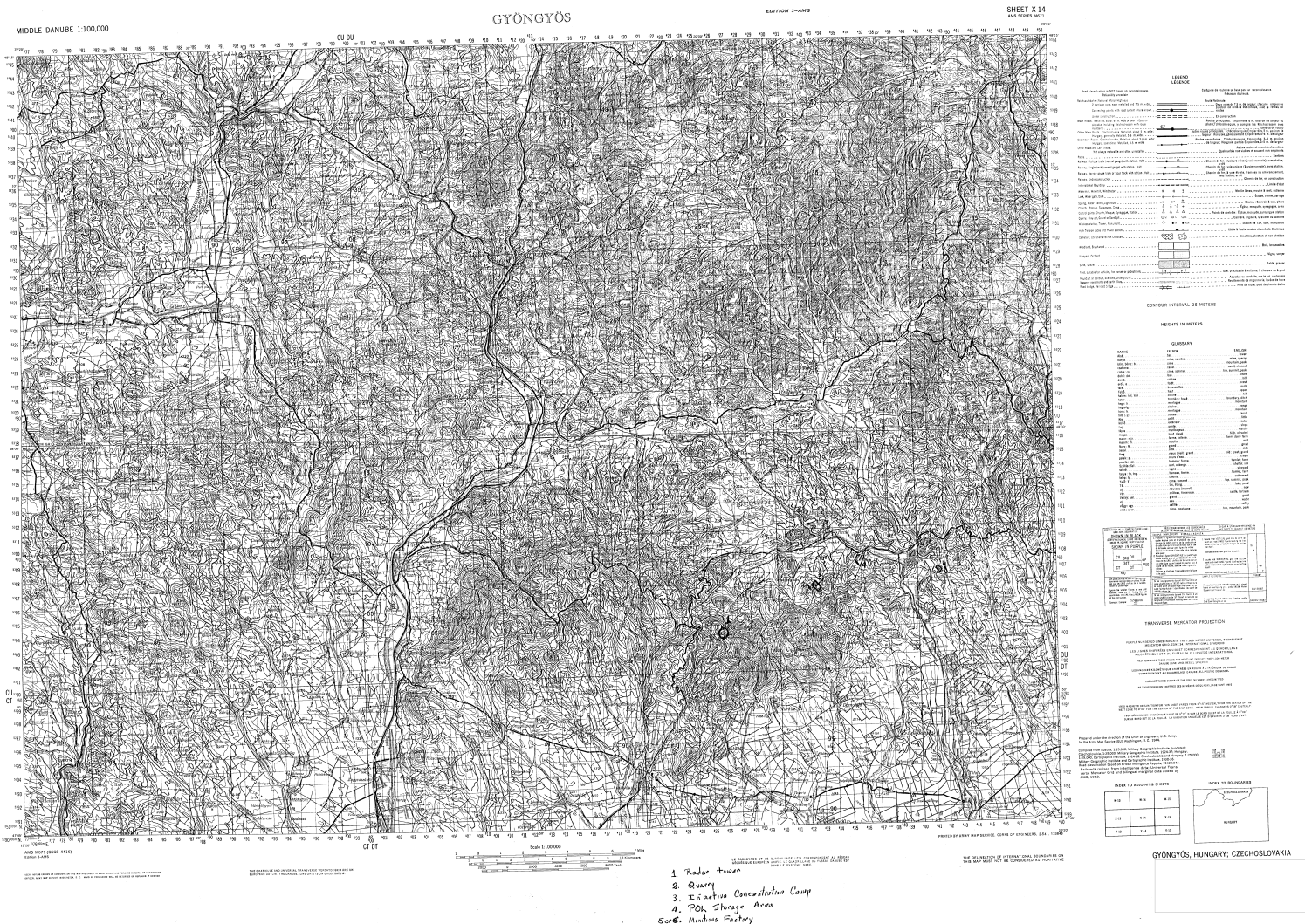
15. [] on this railroad prisoners were occasionally taken to areas along the Kura River to pick up timber to be used for construction purposes. While on these trips [] encountered large numbers of Soviet political prisoners working in the woods and marshy areas along the Kura River.

[] the rail line was close to Kirovabad [] the line was being built to either the Turkish or Iranian border and was primarily for military purposes. [] whether the line was to end up at either the Turkish or Iranian border [] it seemed to be veering slightly to the west toward Sevan Lake when it reached the point indicated above. [] on the map [] this line is indicated as electrified. At the time it was built there was no indication that this line would be electrified and due to the terrain in this area it seems doubtful [] it has been electrified completely.

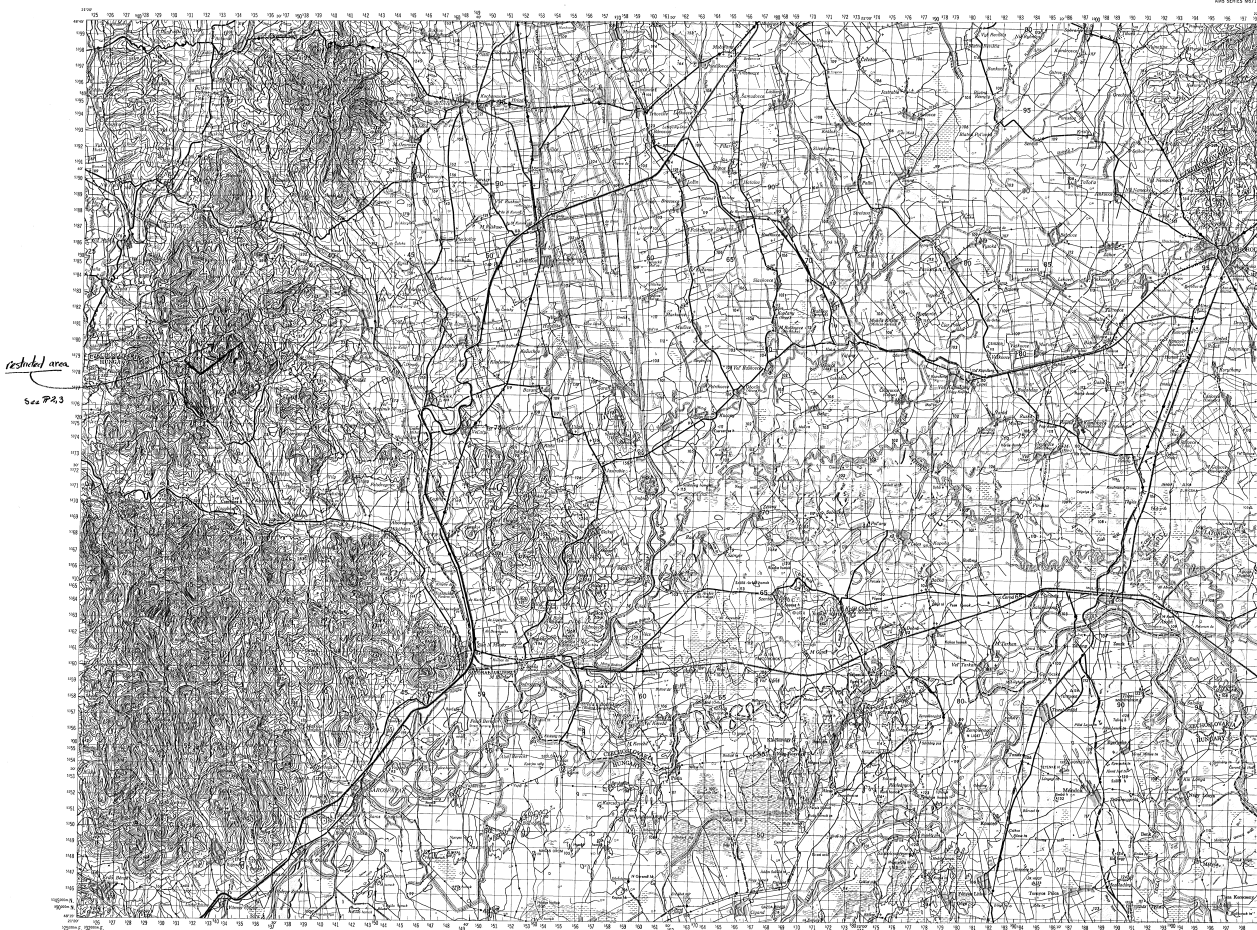
16. []

- end -

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SHEET W-16
AMS SERIES M571



GENOME ORGANIZATION

Human genome is organized into 22 pairs of autosomes and X, Y sex chromosomes. The genome is organized into chromosomes, which are the physical units of inheritance. The genome is organized into chromosomes, which are the physical units of inheritance. The genome is organized into chromosomes, which are the physical units of inheritance.

GENOME FUNCTION

The genome is organized into chromosomes, which are the physical units of inheritance. The genome is organized into chromosomes, which are the physical units of inheritance. The genome is organized into chromosomes, which are the physical units of inheritance.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 METERS

REFERENCES IN NOTES

[illegible]

QUESTION 1: If the true standard deviation is 100, what is the probability that the sample standard deviation is greater than 120?	ANSWER: The sample standard deviation is a random variable. The distribution of the sample standard deviation is given by the chi-square distribution. The degrees of freedom are 100 - 1 = 99. The probability that the sample standard deviation is greater than 120 is given by the area under the chi-square distribution to the right of 120^2 / 100^2 = 1.44. The probability is approximately 0.0001.	QUESTION 2: A sample of 100 observations is taken from a normal distribution with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the probability that the sample mean is greater than 55?	ANSWER: The sample mean is a random variable. The distribution of the sample mean is given by the normal distribution. The mean is 50 and the standard deviation is 10 / sqrt(100) = 1. The probability that the sample mean is greater than 55 is given by the area under the normal distribution to the right of 55. The probability is approximately 0.0001.
QUESTION 3: A sample of 100 observations is taken from a normal distribution with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the probability that the sample mean is between 45 and 55?	ANSWER: The sample mean is a random variable. The distribution of the sample mean is given by the normal distribution. The mean is 50 and the standard deviation is 10 / sqrt(100) = 1. The probability that the sample mean is between 45 and 55 is given by the area under the normal distribution between 45 and 55. The probability is approximately 0.9999.	QUESTION 4: A sample of 100 observations is taken from a normal distribution with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the probability that the sample mean is less than 45?	ANSWER: The sample mean is a random variable. The distribution of the sample mean is given by the normal distribution. The mean is 50 and the standard deviation is 10 / sqrt(100) = 1. The probability that the sample mean is less than 45 is given by the area under the normal distribution to the left of 45. The probability is approximately 0.0001.
QUESTION 5: A sample of 100 observations is taken from a normal distribution with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the probability that the sample mean is greater than 55 and less than 60?	ANSWER: The sample mean is a random variable. The distribution of the sample mean is given by the normal distribution. The mean is 50 and the standard deviation is 10 / sqrt(100) = 1. The probability that the sample mean is greater than 55 and less than 60 is given by the area under the normal distribution between 55 and 60. The probability is approximately 0.0001.	QUESTION 6: A sample of 100 observations is taken from a normal distribution with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. What is the probability that the sample mean is between 45 and 55 and greater than 55 and less than 60?	ANSWER: The sample mean is a random variable. The distribution of the sample mean is given by the normal distribution. The mean is 50 and the standard deviation is 10 / sqrt(100) = 1. The probability that the sample mean is between 45 and 55 and greater than 55 and less than 60 is given by the area under the normal distribution between 45 and 60. The probability is approximately 0.9999.

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

PEOPLE NUMBER LINE ABOVE THE 4 AND UNDER THE 2, THUS
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LOS LUGAR DIFERENTES EN EL CUESTO CONFORME A SU QUANTALIDAD
ALONGUEZ TRAZA UNO DE PUEBLO EN EL PASADIZO INTERNACIONAL
AND NUMBERED TEXT ABOVE THE 4 AND UNDER THE 2, THUS
IMPLYING 400,000 IS AN INDEFINITE, SPREAD
LOS LUGAR DIFERENTES EN EL CUESTO CONFORME A SU QUANTALIDAD
ALONGUEZ TRAZA UNO DE PUEBLO EN EL PASADIZO INTERNACIONAL
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ALONGUEZ TRAZA UNO DE PUEBLO EN EL PASADIZO INTERNACIONAL

Division of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Wash. D.C., Washington, D. C., 1944.

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VIA	VCI	VCI AND REC
WIS	WIS	WIT



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CZECHOSLOVAKIA: HUNGARY